2010 Article 2-B Changes



Overview

- Many of the changes were linguistic (modernizing terms - e.g., civil defense to emergency management)
- Modified/added a few definitions
- Added members to the DPC
- * Added a new section 29-h

- (a) Definition of "disaster" amended to include bioterrorism, cyber event, nuclear, chemical, biological or bacteriological release.
- (g) "Disaster emergency response personnel" which means "agencies, public officers, employees, or affiliated volunteers having duties and responsibilities under or pursuant to a CEMP." This term replaces references to "civil defense forces" throughout 2-B.
- (h) "Emergency management director" which means "the government official responsible for emergency preparedness, response and recovery for a county, city, town, or village." This term takes the place of "civil defense director" throughout 2-B.

- New agencies added to the DPC:
 - Parks, recreation and historic preservation
 - Correctional services
 - Children and family services
 - Division of homeland security and emergency services (all 5 offices of the Division have representation on the DPC as well)
 - Office of victim services
 - * MTA
 - ⇒ PA NY/NJ

- Commissioner of DHSES designated as the chair of the DPC with vice chair appointed by the Governor
- Powers of the state civil defense commission formally transferred to the DPC
- * NYS Office of Emergency Management designated as the staff arm of the DPC & responsible for implementing 2-B

- (f) amended to add authority for a chief executive to establish alternate medical care sites in consultation with the state commissioner of health
- Previously this section allowed only the establishment of shelters and medical shelters

- Amended to substitute "disaster emergency response personnel" for the outdated "civil defense forces"
- Provides liability protection for personnel responding to a disaster, including volunteers
- Volunteers have to be affiliated with and recognized in the CEMP (e.g., CERT, MRC)
- Personnel receive the same protections as if they were part of civil defense forces acting pursuant to the Defense Emergency Act (DEA)
- * DEA provides immunity from liability for acts which cause damage or injury, either in response to an event, or during a drill

Executive Law 29-h

- Creates the Intrastate Mutual Aid Plan (IMAP)
- Establishes the IMAP committee (under the DPC)
 - Commissioner of DHSES is the Chair
 - Commissioners of Health and Agriculture and Markets
 - Fire Administrator
 - ⋄ 5 representatives from local public safety or emergency response agencies (to be appointed by the Chair)

IMAP

- Committee is responsible for:
 - * Promulgating any rules or regulations necessary to implement IMAP
 - Developing policies, procedures and guidelines associated with the program, including a process for the reimbursement
 - Evaluating the use of the program
 - Examining issues facing participating local governments regarding implementation of IMAP
 - Preparing reports to the DPC related to effectiveness of the program and making recommendations for improvements
- Committee shall meet at least twice a year

IMAP

- All jurisdictions are automatically included in the program unless they opt-out, in writing
- Does not affect existing agreements or other mutual aid programs established in law
- Only available when there is a locally-declared emergency
- DHSES responsible for:
 - Notifying all jurisdictions about the program and their ability to opt out;
 - Maintaining a list of all participants;
 - Providing operational support;
 - Identifying best practices; and
 - Providing assistance with development, implementation and management of a state-wide resource typing system

What's not included in IMAP?

- Liability not addressed except to say that each jurisdiction is responsible for maintaining insurance as it deems appropriate
- Credentialing (portability of powers, duties, and authority) for police officers and EMS personnel